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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

Johnny Wheatcroft and Anya Chapman, as  
husband and wife, and on behalf of minors J.  
W. and B. W.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

City of Glendale, a municipal entity; Matt  
Schneider, in his official and individual  
capacities; Mark Lindsey, in his official and  
individual capacities; and Michael Fernandez,  
in his official and individual capacities;

Defendants.

Case No.: 2:18-cv-02347-ROS

**AMENDED COMPLAINT**  
**(42 U.S.C. § 1983 Violations)**

Plaintiffs Johnny Wheatcroft and Anya Chapman, individually, and on behalf of minors  
J.W. and B.W., for their Complaint against Defendants allege as follows:

**PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE**

1. Plaintiffs bring this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C § 1983, and the First, Fourth, and  
Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution.
2. Jurisdiction and venue are proper in the Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and  
1343.
3. The events at issue in this lawsuit occurred in the State of Arizona.



1           13. At the same time and place, Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft was a front seat passenger  
2 in a Ford Taurus, and Plaintiff Anya Chapman and minors J.W. and B.W. were in the back seat  
3 of the vehicle. A family friend was driving the vehicle.

4           14. After the vehicle in which Plaintiffs were riding parked at the Motel 6, and before  
5 they exited the vehicle, Plaintiffs were approached by Glendale Police Department officers,  
6 Defendants Schneider and Lindsey.

7           15. Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft did not commit a crime and there was no probable cause  
8 to suspect him of any illegal activity.

9           16. Upon arriving at the front passenger window of the vehicle, Defendant Schneider  
10 immediately asked everyone in the vehicle for their identification.

11           17. Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft asked Defendant Schneider why they needed to give  
12 the officer their identification if they had done nothing wrong. Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft's  
13 question was constitutionally protected speech under the First Amendment.

14           18. Defendant Schneider falsely told Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft that if you are a  
15 passenger in a vehicle you need to have your identification and he was entitled to their  
16 identification because he made a traffic stop on the vehicle, even though no traffic stop was made.

17           19. Defendant Schneider then threatened to take Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft down to  
18 the police station even though Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft had not committed any crime and there  
19 was no probable cause to suspect him of any illegal activity.

20           20. Defendant Schneider never asked Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft to exit the vehicle.  
21 Rather, Defendant Schneider reached inside the vehicle and opened the passenger door of the  
22 vehicle and placed a taser between Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft's neck and right shoulder and  
23 asked if he was going to fight. Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft confirmed he was not going to fight.  
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1           21. Defendant Schneider holstered his taser, then grabbed and twisted Plaintiff Johnny  
2 Wheatcroft's arm behind his back while pushing his shoulder forward which caused Plaintiff  
3 Johnny Wheatcroft to experience significant pain.

4           22. While Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft was still restrained by the seat belt in the vehicle,  
5 Defendant Lindsey then assisted Defendant Schneider in beginning to physically remove Plaintiff  
6 Johnny Wheatcroft from the vehicle. Defendant Lindsey placed his taser on Plaintiff Johnny  
7 Wheatcroft's shoulder while Defendant Schneider attempted to shove Plaintiff Johnny  
8 Wheatcroft's head down under the torso section of the seatbelt while his arm still twisted behind  
9 his back, causing Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft additional pain.

10           23. Defendant Lindsey then tased Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft several times in the back  
11 as the officers continued to attempt to pull him out of the vehicle, even though Plaintiff Johnny  
12 Wheatcroft was still tangled and restrained in his seatbelt and his arm was contorted behind his  
13 back by Defendant Schneider.

14           24. Plaintiff Anya Chapman and minors J.W. and B.W. were screaming and watching  
15 in horror as these events transpired and repeatedly asked the officers to stop.

16           25. While Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft was tangled in the seatbelt, sitting on the asphalt,  
17 and leaning with his back on the open door of the vehicle, Defendant Schneider backed up  
18 approximately 5 or 6 feet away from Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft, then activated his taser in dart-  
19 mode at Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft's chest.

20           26. Defendant Fernandez, who had also arrived onto the scene, similarly applied his  
21 taser to Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft.

22           27. Defendant Fernandez rolled Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft over so that his face was  
23 in the front passenger's seat with his knees on the asphalt, and then handcuffed him.

24           28. Defendant Schneider continued to sporadically tase Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft  
25 multiple times while Defendant Fernandez placed the handcuffs on Plaintiff. Even after the  
26

1 handcuffs were locked, Defendant Schneider continued to tase Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft  
2 several times.

3         29. Defendant Fernandez attempted to drag Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft toward the rear  
4 of the vehicle, but because he was tangled in the seatbelt, Defendant Fernandez forced Plaintiff  
5 Johnny Wheatcroft on the asphalt while Plaintiff and the other passengers in the vehicle repeatedly  
6 stated that he was caught in the seatbelt. Minor J.W. then climbed over into the front passenger  
7 seat of the vehicle to release his father from the seatbelt. Defendant Schneider then commanded  
8 minor J.W. to get out of the vehicle and J.W., frozen in fear, hysterically broke down into tears  
9 and collapsed into the passenger seat.

10         30. After Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft was finally released from the seatbelt, but still  
11 handcuffed, Defendant Fernandez slammed Plaintiff Wheatcroft face down onto the asphalt while  
12 Defendant Schneider continued to tase him, while also kicking him in the groin. Given the  
13 temperature of the asphalt, the officers' contorting his body, and the tasing, Plaintiff Johnny  
14 Wheatcroft was writhing in pain while his family watched and screamed for the officers to stop.

15         31. Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft was prone and handcuffed on the ground, when  
16 Defendant Schneider pulled down Plaintiff's shorts and tased his testicles and perineum, which  
17 was significantly and excruciatingly painful.

18         32. Defendant Glendale's officers then rolled Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft onto his side  
19 and began to remove the taser prongs that were embedded into his skin.

20         33. As the officers began to forcibly remove the prongs, Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft  
21 screamed in agony and Defendant Schneider placed his taser on Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft's  
22 penis and screamed, "Keep fighting and you're going to get it again! You want it again? Shut your  
23 mouth! I'm done fucking around with you!" At this same time, one of the officers placed a  
24 handgun to Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft's head.

1           34. None of the other assisting officers made any attempt or took any steps to intervene  
2 and protect Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft against Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez's  
3 excessive force, despite their duty to do so.

4           35. Defendant Glendale's officers then lifted Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft to his feet and  
5 continued to pull out the taser prongs, as he continued to scream in agony. Defendant Schneider  
6 then told him "relax, stop being a big baby."

7           36. Defendant Glendale's officers then placed Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft into the back  
8 of a patrol vehicle and transported him to the Glendale City Jail.

9           37. The horrifying events transpired in front of Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft's wife and  
10 children, who were terrified, screaming, and traumatized by the officers' atrocious conduct.

11           38. Defendants wrongfully arrested and charged Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft with  
12 resisting arrest and aggravated assault and, as a result, he spent months in jail before the charges  
13 were dismissed. All charges against Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft were dismissed given the lack  
14 of any basis to support the claims.

15           39. As a result of the repeated assault by Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and  
16 Fernandez, Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft sustained various injuries, but was not provided any  
17 medical care or treatment, and Defendants also failed to take photographs of the injuries despite  
18 department policies to do so.

19           40. Defendant Glendale's officers and agents, including Defendant Schneider, Lindsey,  
20 and Fernandez, failed to employ proper protocols and training, and they failed use proper methods  
21 to execute an arrest. Further, there was no probable cause to arrest Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft.

22           41. Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez maliciously and intentionally  
23 employed their tasers in a display of power and against Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft in violation  
24 of basic policies and procedures employed by reasonable officers.

1           42. Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez used unlawful, unnecessary,  
2 unreasonable, and excessive force, which resulted in life-altering injuries to Plaintiff Johnny  
3 Wheatcroft and his family. The assault and battery of Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft was unlawful,  
4 unprovoked, unwarranted, unjustified, callous, depraved, vicious, and evil. There was no reason  
5 for Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez to torture this vulnerable man.

6           43. The acts and omissions of Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez alleged  
7 herein were taken on behalf of, for the benefit of, and as agents of Defendant Glendale. Also,  
8 such acts and omissions occurred in the course and scope of the officers' employment with  
9 Defendant Glendale. Upon information and belief, the acts and omissions were either authorized  
10 by, were directed or caused by, or were consistent with or performed pursuant to policies,  
11 practices, and customs of Defendant Glendale. Therefore, Defendant Glendale is liable for all  
12 such acts and omissions, as well as Plaintiffs' injuries and damages that result from such acts and  
13 omissions.

14           44. Defendants then maliciously charged Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft with aggravated  
15 assault, a class 5 felony, and resisting arrest, a class 6 felony, and he remained in jail for several  
16 months before the charges were dismissed.

17           45. Defendants' wrongful conduct deprived Plaintiffs rights secured to them by the  
18 Constitution and the laws of the United States, including, among other things:

- 19           a. The right to be free from unreasonable search or unreasonable seizure;  
20           b. The right to be free from the use of unreasonable, unjustified, and excessive  
21 force;  
22           c. The right to be free from deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due  
23 process of law; and  
24           d. The right to be free from summary punishment;  
25           e. The right to familial association.

26           46. Defendants' wrongful acts and omissions have had, and will continue to have, an  
extremely detrimental impact on the Plaintiffs, and their damages are significant. Plaintiff Johnny

1 Wheatcroft was physically and mentally tortured, which has resulted in lifelong and permanent  
2 injuries and scars. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful acts and omissions,  
3 Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the minor children, have sustained injuries and damages  
4 in an amount to be proven at trial.

5 47. Defendants' acts and omissions were evil, malicious, and undertaken with the intent  
6 to harm Plaintiffs or with a reckless disregard of the substantial risk of serious harm, and  
7 Defendants acted with an evil mind. Therefore, Plaintiffs are entitled to punitive or exemplary  
8 damages.

9 48. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their  
10 reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, including expert fees.

11 **COUNT I**

12 **42 U.S.C. § 1983 - Excessive Force in Violation of the**

13 **Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments**

14 **(Against Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez)**

15 49. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference their claims, facts, and allegations  
16 contained in the paragraphs above, as if set forth fully herein.

17 50. Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft did not engage in any illegal activity and there was no  
18 probable cause to suspect him of any crime.

19 51. Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft did not pose a threat to the officers, did not resist the  
20 officers, or attempt to flee from the unlawful arrest.

21 52. The degree of force employed by Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez  
22 against Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft was not warranted.

23 53. Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez used excessive and extremely  
24 painful force against Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft, even though he was not a threat, resisting, or  
25 trying to escape.  
26



1           54. Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez utilized a significant level of force  
2 against a civilian who was not resisting, which constitutes a violation of his Fourth Amendment  
3 rights.

4           55. Defendants' conduct violated clearly established constitutional rights, which any  
5 reasonable person would have known such conduct would do so. Therefore, Defendants  
6 Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez are not entitled to qualified immunity.

7           56. Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez's conduct and unconstitutional  
8 actions were the moving force of Plaintiffs' injuries and damages.

9           57. The excessive force that was used on Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft by Defendants  
10 Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez was illegal, unprovoked, without justification, and lacked  
11 probable cause, and it further resulted in severe injuries and damages caused by negligence, gross  
12 negligence, reckless disregard and/or assault as set forth above, for which Defendants Schneider,  
13 Lindsey, and Fernandez are jointly and severally liable.

14           58. Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez's unlawful treatment of Plaintiff  
15 Johnny Wheatcroft, including repeated tasing of a restrained person and the tasing of his  
16 testicles and perineum, violated the duties of care Defendants owed to the Plaintiffs and amounts  
17 to pure torture.

18           59. As a direct and proximate result of wrongful acts and omissions of Defendants  
19 Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez, Plaintiffs have suffered devastating injuries and emotional  
20 trauma.

21           60. As an additional direct and proximate result of wrongful acts and omissions of  
22 Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez, Plaintiff Anya Chapman and minors J.W. and  
23 B.W. have sustained severe psychological damage as a result of this incident, which have  
24 manifested into physical symptoms.



1           68. When Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft asked Defendant Schneider what the basis for  
2 requesting his identification was and stated that he had done nothing wrong, he was exercising his  
3 constitutionally protected rights and such speech did not warrant a search of his property or  
4 unlawful police conduct.

5           69. Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft's exercise of his constitutional right was a significant  
6 moving factor to the excessive force employed by Defendant Schneider against Plaintiff Johnny  
7 Wheatcroft.

8           70. In response to Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft's lawful speech, including speech as to  
9 the basis for requesting identification and stating that he had done nothing wrong, Defendant  
10 Schneider retaliated and used excessive and unlawful force against Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft,  
11 which caused, contributed to cause, and/or was the moving force of his injuries.

12           71. Defendant Schneider had retaliatory animus toward Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft's  
13 lawful speech, and he urged prosecution of Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft despite the absence of  
14 probable cause.

15           72. Defendant Schneider's retaliatory conduct in attacking, assaulting, and torturing a  
16 person, who simply asked for the basis for requesting identification and stating that he/she had  
17 done nothing wrong, would chill any reasonable person of ordinary firmness in their exercise of  
18 their First Amendment rights.

19           73. Defendant Schneider's retaliation deprived Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft of his  
20 clearly established First Amendment right to be free from retaliation for exercising such right.  
21 Therefore, Defendant Schneider is not entitled to qualified immunity.

22           74. Based on the circumstances, Defendant Schneider's actions were not objectively  
23 reasonable and were intentional and/or grossly negligent.

24           75. Defendant Schneider's wrongful acts and omissions amount to violations of  
25 Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft's constitutional rights.  
26





**the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments**  
**(Against Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez)**

89. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate, by this reference, their claims, facts, and allegations in the paragraphs above, as if set forth fully herein.

90. At all times material hereto, Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez were acting under the color of law and within the course and scope of their employment.

91. Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft, at all relevant times, had the clearly established right to be free from malicious prosecution and the right to familial association under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments.

92. A minimally competent officer or agent of Defendant Glendale knew or should have known of these clearly established rights at the time of the conduct complained of herein. Therefore, Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez are not entitled to qualified immunity.

93. Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez violated Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft's Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights to be free from malicious prosecution when they instituted charges and proceedings against Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft for aggravated assault, a class 5 felony, and resisting arrest, a class 6 felony, which resulted in Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft's unlawful prosecution and imprisonment.

94. Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft was in custody for months as a result of these charges before they were dismissed.

95. As a result of Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft's wrongful and malicious prosecution, he was prevented from being an active and integral part of his children's lives and/or the imprisonment created an undue burden on his familial rights. The right of familial association may only be limited by a government agency when their interest in the matter outweighs the individual's fundamental right.

1           96. As an additional result of the wrongful and malicious prosecution, Plaintiff Johnny  
2 Wheatcroft lost employment opportunities and the ability to generate income. Indeed, Plaintiff  
3 had an interview the day after he was wrongfully arrested, but he was unable to attend due to the  
4 wrongful arrest.

5           97. Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez instituted baseless and fabricated  
6 charges and proceedings against Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft despite the lack of probable cause  
7 and in violation of Plaintiff's constitutional rights.

8           98. Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez instituted charges and proceedings  
9 against Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft primarily for a purpose other than bringing an offender to  
10 justice.

11           99. The criminal proceedings terminated in Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft's favor,  
12 without compromise on his part.

13           100. The prosecution of Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft was unlawful, wrongful, baseless,  
14 and deprived him of his clearly established right to be free from false and malicious prosecution.

15           101. As a direct and proximate result of the aforementioned unlawful and malicious acts  
16 of Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez, Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft was deprived of  
17 his right to be free from malicious prosecution, in violation of Plaintiff's constitutional rights.

18           102. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez's  
19 acts and omissions, Plaintiffs have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

20           103. Defendants acted with intent to cause injury and their wrongful conduct was  
21 motivated by spite or ill will or the involved officers acted to serve their own interests, having  
22 reason to know and consciously disregarding a substantial risk that their conduct might  
23 significantly injure the rights of Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft. Defendants consciously pursued a  
24 course of conduct knowing that it created a substantial risk of significant harm to Plaintiff Johnny  
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1 Wheatcroft. Thus, deterrence and punishment are appropriate. Therefore, Plaintiffs are entitled  
2 to an award for punitive damages.

3 **COUNT V**

4 **Civil Rights Violations - 42 U.S.C. § 1983**

5 **(Against Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez)**

6 104. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate, by this reference, their claims, facts, and  
7 allegations in the paragraphs above, as if set forth fully herein.

8 105. As parents, Plaintiffs have a constitutionally protected liberty interest under the  
9 Fourteenth Amendment in the companionship and society of the parent/child relationship without  
10 governmental interference, and interference with that liberty interest without due process of law  
11 is remediable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

12 106. The First Amendment protects relationships, including family relationships, that  
13 presuppose deep attachments and commitments to the necessarily few other individuals with  
14 whom one shares not only a special community of thoughts, experiences, and beliefs but also  
15 distinctively personal aspects of one's life.

16 107. Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez had ample time to correct their  
17 obviously wrongful assault, detention, and arrest of Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft in front of  
18 Plaintiff Anya Chapman and minors J.W. and B.W., but nonetheless failed to do so.

19 108. Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez acted with deliberate indifference in  
20 violation of the due process right to familial association.

21 109. Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez's wrongful acts and omissions,  
22 including the excessive use of force and torture against Plaintiff Johnny Wheatcroft, shock the  
23 conscience of legitimate law enforcement objections.





1           116. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate, by this reference, their claims, facts, and  
2 allegations in the paragraphs above, as if set forth fully herein.

3           117. A municipality, such as Defendant Glendale, may be held liable under § 1983 when  
4 execution of a government's policy or custom, whether made by its lawmakers or by those whose  
5 edicts or acts may fairly be said to represent official policy, inflicts the injury.

6           118. In addition, under the doctrine of ratification, a municipality, such as Defendant  
7 Glendale, may also be liable for the acts of an employee who is not a final decisionmaker, so long  
8 as an actual final decisionmaker demonstrates that authority to make the decision lay with the  
9 subordinate by approving the subordinate's decision and the basis for it.

10           119. Further, a municipality, such as Defendant Glendale, may be liable under § 1983 for  
11 failing to train employees when the failure both can be traced to the injury suffered by a plaintiff  
12 and amounts to deliberate indifference to the rights of persons with whom the police come into  
13 contact.

14           120. At all times relevant, Defendant Glendale's officers, including Defendant  
15 Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez, were acting under the direction and control of the City of  
16 Glendale, which acted by and through its agents and employees who were responsible for making  
17 the policies of the Glendale Police Department, its officers, and operations. The individual  
18 Defendants of the Glendale Police Department were acting pursuant to official policy or the  
19 practice, custom, or usage of the Police Department, a final decision by a policy maker, or as a  
20 result of deliberate indifference toward training or supervision.

21           121. Plaintiffs were deprived of their constitutional rights by Defendant Glendale and its  
22 employees, including Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez, who acting under color of  
23 law at all times relevant herein.

24           122. Defendant Glendale has customs or policies which amount to a deliberate  
25 indifference to Plaintiffs' constitutional rights.  
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1           123. Defendant Glendale's policies are the moving force behind the constitutional  
2 violations.

3           124. In addition, under a ratification theory, Defendant Glendale delegated authority to  
4 Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez to engage in unlawful arrests and the use of illegal  
5 and excessive force, and Defendant Glendale's final policymakers' endorsement of the decisions  
6 and actions of Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez to engage in unlawful arrests and  
7 the use of excessive force confirms clear that the policy was in effect at the time of the incident  
8 and was the moving force for Defendants' unconstitutional acts.

9           125. At all times relevant, the City of Glendale had policies, customs, and/or patterns and  
10 practices of failing to properly discipline, train, and supervise its police officers, including the  
11 individual Defendants named in this Complaint, in the proper use force, probable cause, and the  
12 execution of arrests. The City of Glendale failed to ensure its police officers could and would  
13 conduct themselves in a manner to avoid violating the constitutional rights of the inhabitants of  
14 Defendant Glendale.

15           126. The final policymakers of the City of Glendale had actual or constructive knowledge  
16 of these unconstitutional practices, yet failed to take any reasonable or adequate steps to remedy  
17 them.

18           127. Defendant Glendale is also liable under § 1983 for failing to train employees and  
19 such failure can be traced to the injuries suffered by Plaintiffs and amounts to deliberate  
20 indifference to the rights of Plaintiffs, with whom Defendant Glendale's officers come into  
21 contact.

22           128. Defendant Glendale was aware of the inadequate training and aware of a high  
23 probability of harm if the government failed to act and properly train its employees

24           129. Acting under the color of law, by and through the policy makers of Defendant  
25 Glendale and pursuant to official policy, customs, and/or patterns and practices, Defendant  
26

1 Glendale intentionally, knowingly, recklessly, and/or with deliberate indifference to the rights of  
2 the inhabitants of Defendant Glendale failed to instruct, supervise, control, and/or monitor its  
3 police officers.

4 130. These policies, customs, and/or patterns and practices led the individual Defendants  
5 to believe that misconduct and abuse of constitutional rights would be tolerated and not be subject  
6 to any meaningful reprimand or punishment.

7 131. This pattern made it foreseeable that officers with the Glendale Police Department,  
8 including the individual Defendants, could and would violate a given person's constitutional  
9 rights, in precisely the manner Plaintiffs' rights were violated, and Defendant Glendale, through  
10 its final policy makers, was deliberately indifferent to this risk. Had Defendant Glendale  
11 diligently exercised its duties to instruct, supervise, control, and discipline, on a continuing basis,  
12 it could have prevented or could have aided in preventing the commission of said wrongs and  
13 intentionally, knowingly, and with deliberate indifference to the inhabitants of Defendant  
14 Glendale refused to do so.

15 132. As a result of Defendant Glendale's failure to supervise, discipline, and train the  
16 officers with the Glendale Police Department, as well as its ratification of the wrongful acts,  
17 Plaintiffs suffered, and continue to suffer, physical, emotional, and pecuniary damages in an  
18 amount to be proven at trial.

19 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

20 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for damages and for judgment against Defendants as follows:

- 21 A. General and compensatory damages in an amount to be proved at trial;  
22 B. For taxable costs and pre and post judgment interest to the extent permitted by law;  
23 C. Punitive damages in an amount deemed just and reasonable as permitted by law  
24 against Defendants Schneider, Lindsey, and Fernandez;  
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1 D. For costs and attorneys' fees against under the Constitution and laws of the United  
2 States, including 42 U.S.C. § 1988;

3 E. Such other and further relief which may seem just and reasonable under the  
4 circumstances.

5 **JURY DEMAND**

6 Plaintiffs respectfully request a trial by jury on all issues in this matter triable to a jury.

7 RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 5<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2018.

8 ATTORNEYS FOR FREEDOM

9  
10 By: /s/ Jody L. Broaddus

11 Jody L. Broaddus, Esq.

12 Marc J. Victor, Esq.

13 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

14 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

15 I hereby certify that on this date, I electronically transmitted the foregoing to the Clerk's  
16 office using the CM/ECF system for filing and transmittal of a Notice of Electronic filing to the  
17 following registrants, and a copy was also sent by first class mail to:

18 Joseph J. Popolizio

19 Justin M. Ackerman

20 JONES, SKELTON & HOCHULI, P.L.C.

21 40 North Central Avenue, Suite 2700

22 Phoenix, Arizona 85004

23 By: /s/ Jody L. Broaddus